

The Christian Messenger.

A RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Wednesday, October 11, 1882.

WHOLE SERIES.
Vol. XLVII, No. 41.

NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXVII, No. 41.

News from the Churches.

GOOSE RIVER.—Rev. H. B. B. administered Christian Baptism here on the 30th ult.

REV. W. J. BLEAKNEY has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Albany, Springfield, and East Dalhousie Churches. His address is New Albany, Annapolis County.

PORTLAND, ST. JOHN.—Rev. W. J. Stewart is enjoying a refreshing from on high with this church. Additions are being received into its membership.

BRUSSELS STREET CHURCH, ST. JOHN, is continuing to enjoy the revival. Mr. D. L. Chubbuck is holding meetings every afternoon and evening. Rev. J. E. Hopper, the pastor, has baptized thirty since the work commenced.

REV. F. S. TODD writes the *Visitor* that he has lately administered baptism to several converts, and the church is being quickened.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Rev. D. G. McDonald writes, Oct. 7, 1882. Many brethren have kindly enquired regarding the cause here. For their information and that of your readers generally, please state that the Lord is blessing us. Our congregations are large and most attentive. Without any special effort on our part two happy converts have offered themselves to the church and have been baptized last Lord's Day. I expect to baptize five more to-morrow, others are on the way. Existing difficulties are being removed and we hope soon to be able to report a large and general blessing. Reader, please pray for the cause of God in Sackville.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.
Inquiries Answered.

Dear Brother,

In answer to Enquirer's first question, "Is Manitoba, Home," it is sufficient to say that the Convention instructed the Home Mission Board to assist in supporting pastors on two or three fields in Manitoba and the North West. This is only what other Denominations are doing, and what we should have done ere this.

To the second: "As to the length of time of the appointment." The appointment was for a year, if Brother Hall and the Church were pleased with each other; and it was expected, the Church would raise the greater part, if not all the salary.

A. COROON,
Cor. Sec'y.

Hebron, Oct. 7th, 1882.

For the Christian Messenger.

Dear Editor,

I see by the last *Messenger* that some good Brother is anxious to know if "Manitoba is Home?" Perhaps some one from that Province would give the information. As for its being within the legitimate bounds of our Convention for Home Mission work there can be no doubt, especially in the face of Mark xvi. 15. If the Brother doubts the expediency of the undertaking he should have expressed those fears at the Convention. I presume he was there, and must know that on adopting that part of the report of the Home Mission Board which referred to the North West, the Convention really authorized the Board to appoint two or three men to that great country. I am not acting as an apologist for the Board, but it seems they are only seeking to carry out the directions of the body to which our Brother probably belongs.

As for my appointment to Emerson, I am sorry to say, I fear I will not be able to accept it. My resignation of the Pastorate was placed immediately before the Upper Wilmot Church, and I supposed would be received without delay. But it was not, and the hesitancy of my brethren here will make it too late for me to go to Emerson this fall. Hoping the Board will soon be able to secure a man far better suited bodily, mentally and spiritually, than I know myself to be, and that the Baptists of these provinces will do all in their power to possess Manitoba for Christ,

I remain, yours &c.,
W. M. E. HALL.

For the Christian Messenger.
Sending to India.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Oct. 5, 1882.
Dear Sir,

As several enquiries have been made as to whether a box for the missionaries would be sent out with Bro. Archibald, will you kindly say in next week's *Messenger*, that friends desiring to send presents to our missionaries can forward them to the Secretary, St. John, freight paid, with a contribution to assist in paying the freight to India. The Secretary will see that they are securely packed in a separate box, tin lined, and Mr. Archibald will kindly undertake to see the articles duly delivered. Every package must have stated upon it in legible writing the particulars of its contents, so that the shipping return may be complete, and thus save the opening of the package in England. All such articles must be in the care of the Secretary by Saturday, Oct. 21st.

Yours truly,
J. MARCH,
Secretary F. M. Board.

For the Christian Messenger.
Letter From India.

Dear Editor.—Many a great and worthy object has been aided in a mean way. Nothing is more logical in the minds of men than that "the end justifies the means." "Let us do evil that good may come," they cry; but in doing the evil the good is forgotten, and then when the church tapers with that which is "unclean," thinking perhaps that she can make it holy as she does a piece of ground, what wonder if the State and the great public forming it, follow close on her heels. So we have another vast lottery scheme—in the interests of that much abused class, the Eurasians; although I doubt if many of them look favourably upon it. Sanctioned by the local government of a native state, this disgraceful affair has been declared illegal by higher authority, gaining much notoriety thereby. Drawing its sustenance from the pockets of an easily deluded, because degraded people, it will probably die hard—or, let us say, having gorged itself to repletion, it will burst amid universal sorrow and frantic slapping of pockets. No lotteries in India hereafter; such is the order of a righteous government that draws its millions every year from the manufacture and sale of opium.

We think ourselves so near to Egypt just now that we can almost hear the British guns. The occupation of that country by foreign troops has caused a stir in India. She sends a strong contingent—for which she is asked to pay. India bore her share of expense of the Afghan war nobly; but she grumbles a little at this new demand. It seems just, however; for she would literally be "nowhere" without the Suez Canal. The struggle in Egypt is watched by India with much the same spirit and interest as Ireland shows over a struggle for liberty. If the moves on the great European chess-board should lead to serious complications, India may, not be with us her own (home) part in the game.

The words "gentle game" remind me of the widow remarrying movement. It was, I think, originated by Brahmos of Rajamundry—about the only place in South India where the *Brahmo Samaj* has any hold. The movement now has many powerful advocates who are sparing neither time nor money to make it a success. A number of widow marriages have already taken place—two, recently in Madras. The object of the Society is to promote the marriage of widows of the higher caste. How it would be patronized at home! And it will be here some day, please God. It will not be many years ere public sentiment will float it on to success.

And this brings me to the *Theosophists*. Macdonald Blavatky declares in favour of widow marriage, if the widow be one whose husband died during betrothal; but she thinks a widow who is a widow indeed, should live chastely as a widow—the very thing they don't do. This, she says, is what her "womanly instinct" prompts. Such a woman to have such an instinct!

Col. Alcott has taken his departure from the Eastern coast. He was much lionized by a certain class of natives. His farewell address in Madras was full of bitter invective against missionaries and Christianity. After giving a full report of the speech this is what a leading paper of that city says of the speaker: "That Col. Alcott has what is vulgarly known as the 'gift of the gab,' cannot be disputed; but one who hears him or reads his lectures, is either inclined to scratch his head and look wise over what he knows nothing about, or to follow the example of the disbelieving youth in the Ingoldsby Legends, who:

"Never said a single word
Expression of a doubt,
But put his thumb up to his nose,
And spread his fingers out."

One is perplexed by the profound and extensive knowledge exhibited in the lectures delivered by the theosophical and philosophical Colonel. We must give the lecturer credit for having puzzled everyone else's brains but his own by his extraordinary display of oriental research. What strikes one at the outset is the Col's inordinate vanity. The burden of his song seems to be that he is not as other men are. He towers above them all in occult science, mesmerism, and every other *ism* that the world knows. If there were less of the I in his lectures they would be deprived of what we may call their objectionable egotistical feature. But we cannot help admiring the assurance of a man who speaks of "perverts to Christianity," asserts that Brahmin priests are ignorant of their own *vedas* and *shastras*, and that all the world must sit at the feet of the emerald in the person of himself! On reading Col. Alcott's lecture one feels inclined to echo Goldsmith's description of the village schoolmaster—"And still they gaped, and still the wonder grew. That one small head could carry all he knew!"

I quoted the above extract with two objects in view, the first of which is already apparent; the second, to show the style of one of our leading papers. Indian papers are a study both amusing and instructive. They are full of choice specimens of Indian—English, classical extracts (*vide above*), and the most beautiful logical deductions that the mind of man ever produced. As an example of the last, I only refer you to a sentence in the above quotations, beginning, "If there were less of the I in his lectures." The acumen displayed in that sentence is astonishing—especially since it is a fair specimen of what we feed upon every week. The correspondents and subscribers, or readers of these papers are in a constant state of interrogation. Every body writes to the editor questions, in every conceivable style of English, on every conceivable subject—and on some inconceivable ones—which the patient editor publishes and nobody ever answers.

The ponderous educational machinery of India is in a tangle. Or rather it is grinding so large a grist for the higher castes at the expense of the lower, that they (the lower) and their friends are beginning to cry out. The basis of the present system is the despatch of Lord Halifax of 1854, which provided for the abolition of nearly all government and *High schools*, and the extension of the advantages of elementary education to the great masses of the population throughout India. How much of the present system rests on that base may be inferred from the following fact: out of 22 lakhs (one lakh = 100,000 R.) spent in education in Bengal, 8 lakhs were expended on colleges and high schools; and 3 lakhs only on primary education throughout the whole province. And one of these colleges got 24,000 R. per year for instruction in the Hindu *vedas* and *Shastras*—from a government neutral, too, in religion, and which, for this reason excludes the Bible from its educational system. This state of affairs has been long and persistently brought to the notice of Government as in direct opposition to the celebrated despatch of 54. Government, accordingly, has appointed an Education Commission, consisting of able men from all parts of India. Their investigation of the present order of things is still in progress, and is awakening much lively anticipation. If indications are not deceitful, the report will cause a sensation, and, probably, lead to a much needed reform in this department.

England's Christian Parliament has enacted that the re-marriage (not with each other, but in accordance with their wishes) of persons divorced on the plea of the adultery of one party to the suit, is henceforth legal in England and, of course in India. Formerly the stringency of the law was very inconvenient, particularly to the aristocracy, who after obtaining divorce had to flee across the Channel into Prussia, or elsewhere, before a new alliance could be formed—legally. Now, it happens that the law of the State on this point differs from the law of the Church. This does not seem to have attracted special attention until recently, when the Lord Bishop of Bombay, took the lead in a mighty denunciation of the new law. Whether the Bishops and their superiors and inferiors, in England felt bound as "paid public servants" to accept the law and hold their peace, I do not know; but not so did the Bishop of Bombay feel, at all events. His utterances are not equivocal. He declares the law contrary to the gospel, and like a good Churchman, to the Book of Common Prayer. He declares that the marriage relation is the chief foundation on which Christian Society is built; that it is sacred; that the new law is contrary to the teachings of Christ; and winds up with asking the very pertinent question as to whether we, as Christians, shall recognize and support the law, which our Saviour gave, or a directly contrary law given by our Parliament. He announces that henceforth no divorced persons who have re-married will be admitted to the Lord's Table in his diocese; and that any clergyman under him who marries such persons shall be deprived of his license to minister. All honor to this noble man, who has the courage of his convictions, and, in the cause of right and of God, is daring enough to protest against the action of the body whose servant he is. Would that more of his kind could be found ready to fight against error, not only in the state, but in the Church, and to strive for its eradication. May not

this be the entering of the thin end of the wedge which will some day—may we live to see it!—make final and eternal separation between Church and State in India—and in England?

INDIA.

News of the World.

The problem of Egypt is being solved. Its future government is now the great question, and needs much wisdom to determine, so as to encourage industry and avoid future complications. It will not do to leave the matter with the Turkish government, or the loss of life and millions of treasure of the late war, would prove to have been of no avail.

On Wednesday, Gen. Wolseley issued a general order complimenting the British troops engaged in the Egyptian campaign on their endurance, courage, gallantry and good behavior. The order says the Queen is proud of her soldiers, and Gen. Wolseley in the Queen's name thanks them for their valor and discipline.

Two courts will be constituted at Cairo, to try Arabi and other rebel leaders. One, a court of the first instance, and the other, a special tribunal to deliver judgement.

A despatch from Cairo to the *Times* on Thursday, says Arabi Pasha demands a trial by Englishmen.

The *Times* Cairo correspondent telegraphs that he has good authority for stating that Arabi's direct complicity in the June massacres and pillage of Alexandria will be proved by documents in possession of the authorities.

The Khedive will give medals to the entire British Army engaged in the Egyptian campaign. Those for soldiers will be copper and those for officers of silver.

The *Standard's* Cairo reporter says: Baker Pasha has presented to the Khedive a scheme for reorganization of the Egyptian army, a portion of which consists of gendarmes, probably to be recruited from Albanians. The scheme provides for the formation of municipal police for the towns, to be drawn from the most trustworthy native elements.

Three Battalions of infantry will remain as garrison at Alexandria and nine Battalions at Cairo.

It seems to be settled that the brigades of Gen. Wood and Gen. Allison, will form the army of occupation in Egypt.

While the arrival of the Khedive at Cairo was being celebrated by illumination at Assiout, a thousand Mussulmans, attacked Copts and threatened to kill all the Christians in the town. Muder interfered and quelled the riot. A native watchman at Fort Ada has been flogged for insulting Englishmen.

There is a growing difference at Cairo, between the Egyptian Ministers in regard to the future form of Government.

A despatch from Cairo says that Baker Pasha thinks the European inhabitant who now contribute nothing to municipal taxes should pay a share of the local taxes.

The Sultan is extremely vexed at the departure of Baker Pasha. It is stated that the Governors of Smyrna and Rhodes were ordered to arrest him, and the Khedive has been commanded to send him back.

Gen. Wolseley will probably arrive in London on the 23rd inst.

The Khedive will decorate the colonel and three other officers of each British regiment that aided in the suppression of the rebellion.

The Notables have voted to present swords of honor to General Wolseley, Admiral Seymour and General Drury Lowe.

The Khedive has conferred the grand cordon of the order of Mejidji on Lieut.-General Sir J. M. Adaye.

The usual yearly caravan, with the Sacred Carpet for Mecca, started from Cairo on Thursday. There was a vast concourse of spectators, and a British guard-of-honor was present. While the caravan was journeying to Suez, the canopy over the sacred carpet was caught and overturned by a telegraph wire and the sacred emblem exposed to view. The Dervishes in charge were greatly excited by the accident. It is not certain but that the caravan will have to return and the ceremony be performed over again in Cairo.

A great fire occurred in Smyrna, on Tuesday last, involving a loss of £250,000.

The French and English directors of

the Suez Canal Co., have come to a complete agreement in favor of the improvement and enlargement of the Canal, in view of the expected increase of traffic.

Mr. Gladstone is recovered from his late sickness. On Tuesday last he visited the quarries at Pennaen Manor. A congratulatory address was then presented. In reply thereto he referred to the proceedings in the House of Commons. He said the House could never meet the tremendous calls upon its energies unless it could shake off all timidity and fear of cant phrases and set itself resolutely to the task of bringing procedure into harmony with the calls upon it.

Referring to Egyptian affairs, Mr. Gladstone said he thanked God for the success of the British in Egypt. He thanked the Army there and its skillful General. The war had proved that the army was composed of men as brave as their forefathers ever were. The war had been carried out from love of peace and on principles of peace. In concluding, Mr. Gladstone said he trusted that Egypt would again be prosperous and happy. His remarks were received with prolonged cheers.

On Wednesday last Sir Stafford Northcote in a speech at Glasgow said he believed the Egyptian war was unnecessary and unjustifiable. Had the Government made a firm stand at the commencement it might have been averted.

The Dublin police now believe that the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke numbered ten and that they are still in Ireland. The weapons used in the commission of the murders were found some weeks ago.

Patrick Ford of the New York *Irish World* on Friday last sent Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the Land League at Paris, the sum of \$17,424.44, making the total \$342,548.56, sent to the League. With this issue the *Irish World* closes the fund.

The National Convention of the Parnellites will likely be postponed.

Two men have been arrested near Cressmaglen for treason-felony and committed for trial.

Several cases of Asiatic Cholera are reported at Modane, on the French side of the Mont Cenis tunnel. All mail bags passing through that place have to be disinfected.

The report which has been circulated that Queen Victoria will visit the south of France is now confirmed.

The King of Italy has signed a decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. The elections for the new Chamber will be held at the end of October.

The Paris *Figaro* publishes the report that the Pope, while walking in the gardens of the Vatican was fired at by a soldier, but not hit. This has since been denied.

A despatch dated Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, Oct. 4, says that the peace negotiations between Chili and Peru have been broken off because of the refusal of Chili to abate any of her demands.

Arabi Pasha is treated as the commonest convict by the Egyptian jailors. The Bedouins have violated the graves even of their own dead, for the sake of loot.

Sultan Pasha has received a gift of £10,000 as a reward for his loyalty.

A report that the joint control system is likely to be abolished has produced excellent effect.

The Pennsylvania Railway Co. have begun placing electric lights in passenger cars.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been reduced to bankruptcy by reckless administration of finance.

A New Orleans boy has invented a harness attachment, by means of which when a horse starts to run away, the pulling of a strap sets the animal free from the carriage, leaving the occupants in safety.

At Louis, as the 'Veiled Prophets' procession was passing down Washington Avenue on Tuesday night, a section of seats twenty feet high, on which were some six hundred persons fell and badly injured several.

The 'cannon ball train' leaving Hutchinson, Kansas, on Sunday night ran into passenger train No. 6 at Salem Switch Station, nine miles distant, and demolished both engines and baggage cars. Several persons were seriously injured. The cannon ball was running forty miles per hour.

We shall be glad to hear from our friends at an early date.